

## THE AKRON DEMOCRAT

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1902.

## PROFITS.

The Standard Oil company declared a quarterly dividend of 20 per cent last week, upon its capital stock of \$100,000,000. This is the same dividend in amount as that paid a year ago. The total of dividends paid in 1901 was 48 per cent. In 1900 it was also 48 per cent, 33 per cent in 1899, the same in 1897, 30 per cent in 1898 and 31 per cent in 1896. This amounts to a division of 233 per cent in six years, the aggregate distribution of profits in that time being \$223,000,000. It is certain that the profit for this year will equal or exceed that of 1901, when it was, as we have said, 48 per cent. If it does no more than this, we shall have a total in seven years of nearly three times the capital of the company.

But the distribution of profits is really far more than this. The original capital of the corporation was \$70,000,000. How much of this was water the public does not know, but if experience is any guide, it must have been something. The increase from \$70,000,000 was made from surplus earnings and was no part of the investment of the stockholders. So that with this addition we have an increase in seven years of about four times the real capital employed.

How this has been brought about is, in a general way, pretty well known to the public. If any one does not know, and desires to know, let him read Mr. Lloyd's book, "Wealth Versus Commonwealth," and he will no longer have an excuse for not knowing; and as this work is published by the eminently respectable firm of the Harpers, and so cannot be open to the imputation of what Mr. Fernando Wood used to call "pandering to the moral element." From this it will be found that the Standard Oil company finds its prosperity which enables it to increase its capital four times over in seven years to a system of corrupt discrimination on the part of railroads in conspiracy with it, and to the most unconscionable crushing out of all competition—no matter how meritorious or how humble it may be. Any one who cares to know may learn that it is a matter of simple impossibility for an independent dealer to survive the methods employed against him by this giant combine. He may be honest, industrious, frugal, deserving; all these qualities will go for nothing if he dares to engage in the business of furnishing light to mankind.

It is now too late to mention these things with any thought that they can be in any way changed. It is not too much to say that this trust is beyond the reach of the government, of law, of regulation, of the people themselves—even as it is out of reach of competition. It has openly defied the highest court in Ohio, and has dared its judges to enforce their judgment that it exhibit its books. And it would very much laugh at Mr. Roosevelt's patent medicine remedy of "publicity."

But what we desire to say is that the stereotyped defense of trusts, i. e., that, however villainous their methods may be towards competitors, the general public reap the reward of these in reduced prices of trust products, is without foundation. If it were well founded, we should find in prices evidence that the consumer has some sort of an equitable share in trust prosperity. Do we? Even the good editor of the Sunday Star, with his usual benevolence and his unflinching optimism, puts this idea forward, in a quiet and interrogative way, by asking if any one is hurt by "a policy of keeping profits below the competitive point?" Well, that depends not so much on what prices are, but on what the circumstances considered—they ought to be, and yet return to the investment a fair, or even generous, remuneration for all the risk, the skill and the business sagacity which we may safely admit generally goes with it.

In the case we are now discussing,

how does this matter stand? In 1882, when the Standard Oil company was formed, the price of refined oil in New York was—it is said, about 7.63 cents a gallon. It now is 7.20 cents. Within a year past it has been over eight cents. When we consider the enormous increase in the oil output, the improved methods of manipulation and the enforced absence of all competition, since 1882, and think that the entire capital of this company has been quadrupled from its surplus profits in seven years, and then match this with a reduction in price of oil to the consumer—which means everybody—of less than half a cent a gallon, when one takes all this in, he can begin to frame an answer to the Sunday Star's query of whether, in this instance, any "harm has been done to the general public in pursuing the policy of keeping profits below the competitive point?" And since the added invitation of that paper is, "who answers?" we venture to accept by saying that, while it is immaterial "who answers," it is important to know what the answer is. And so our answer is that the consumer is harmed by this enormous disproportion between the reduction of price to him and the accumulation of profits to the investor. The public morals are harmed by the knowledge that such disproportion is possible. The ruined competitor in a small way and those dependent upon him are harmed by the result to him. The popular conscience is harmed because it is shocked by the success of the methods which are notoriously used to bring "profits below the competitive point."

The ruined competitor and the fleeced consumer, however, are not without some crumbs of comfort in the general forlorn outlook. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., whose father is the chief beneficiary of the 400 per cent profit in seven years, and who himself is a partner in interest, on the night of the day of declaring this last dividend, addressed the students of Brown University on "Honesty, Perseverance and Industry." And the dispatches report him as saying that "it was possible for a man to be a good business man and also a Christian. Being a Christian," he said, "was a help to a business man." It undoubtedly is to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, senior and junior. Whether it is to the crushed competitor or not must be left for one of them to decide. Perhaps Mr. George Rice, of Marietta, could throw some light on the subject.

What we maintain is that a corporation dealing in a product furnished by the Almighty, and with the creation of which the wit of man has nothing to do, and with every competitor run out of the field, and which yet divides out of its surplus profits 400 per cent, in seven years, with substantially no reduction in the price of its commodity of prime necessity and universal consumption, is not a Christian corporation, nor is it controlled or managed by Christian men. Its work is much more nearly akin to Mohammedanism.

Examine  
Them.The  
"Coffee-Never-Hurt-Me"  
People.

Some famous brain workers have made a welcome discovery along the line of recovery of health by the proper selection of food. Several were of the "Coffee-never-hurt-me" kind, but, as an experiment, tried leaving it off ten days, and the use of Postum Cereal Food Coffee in its place. A definite and decided improvement in health is practically certain to attend such a change.

Look carefully into the state of health of the individual who knows that "coffee does not hurt me," and you are almost sure to find some form of physical ailment or functional disturbance—perhaps muddled complexion, or weak eyes, incipient heart failure, kidney trouble, liver or bowel disorders, or some form of weakness that shows plainly enough by the cry for relief sent up from some organ of the body.

Why does the dismissal of Coffee and the use of Postum bring help? Experiments in artificial digestion show clearly to the scientific investigator that coffee arrests digestion, and according to one authority, allows only 61 per cent of the food to be digested. That strikes at the very keystone to the arch of health. Failure in digestion means lack of good blood and therefore a lack of food for the nerve centers. As the nerves control the organs of the entire body, one can readily understand that a disorganized nervous system may show effect in any part of the body. Therefore, a removal of the cause will allow nature to right herself. A powerful assistant to nature is Postum Cereal Food Coffee, composed of the albumen, phosphates, gluten, etc., from which nature builds in the delicate tissues of the nerves.

Postum aids digestion without drugging, and furnishes a concentrated liquid food as well as a most delicious morning Coffee.

If the reader has ever failed to make Postum satisfactorily, it will be found that to allow it to boil 15 minutes after boiling commences, will solve the problem, as it must be so boiled to extract taste, color and food value. Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

## BOTTLE BABIES

Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new, firm flesh and strong life. You'll be pleased with the result. It takes only a little in milk to make baby fat.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

"Senator Foraker to the contrary notwithstanding, the people of Ohio never by act or word manifested against Tom Corwin any displeasure because of his out-spoken opposition to the Mexican war," says the Springfield Republican. "They honored him for it." There has been more than one occasion on which Senator Foraker has not represented accurately either the history or the sentiment of the people of his own State.

Suits for \$185,000 have been begun in the New York Supreme Court against the New York Central railroad in behalf of persons injured in the Park avenue tunnel collision, and many more will follow. But the railway company has agreed to take precautions which will prevent a recurrence of a disaster such as the Park avenue collision. That's economy!

The burning of the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill., the other night, reminds one that the "Keeley cure," which was so much talked about 10 years ago, is still in the business. The fire found 100 patients there under treatment. But the rush has been over for some time. In the palm days of the "cure" Dwight was like Mecca in pilgrimage time.

Senator Hoar wants to investigate the Philippine war, but his resolution to that effect has been referred to a committee of which Senator Lodge is chairman. It is a safe guess that the resolution will be permitted to lodge there, for a while.

The "generous" treatment which the Cubans and Filipinos are securing from the trust beneficiaries of the protective tariff system, doesn't give the American consumer reason to hope for better things.

Representative government has just had a close shave in Virginia. The "grandfather" clause, proposed to be included in the new constitution, has been rejected by a majority of only one vote.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, the New England delegation in Congress

is a unit in favoring tariff concessions to Cuba. What of the Ohio delegation?

WISE and  
Otherwise.

The canal is "some punkins" at this date.

Lent found Akron in a pretty lively social whirl.

Council should open up a branch office at Columbus.

Someone should send ex-City Commissioner Crisp a valentine just to show him he is not forgotten.

A thought for the day—The Senate often becomes the grave yard of good bills.—Hon. Chas. W. Kempel.

Judge Anderson says Senator Sieber has been caught in the Archer trap. If so, a committee should go to his relief at once.

Even Mr. Barber smiled when Attorney Chas. Baird said "Akron and Barberton will be one by the end of the next 25 years."

Mayor Doyle is waiting for the first good warm day to get a photograph of the clean streets to send to his wife as a valentine.

The doctors forget that they place temptation in the way of express agents, by demanding that treasury notes be renewed oftener.

A picture of a young man pitching hay would make an appropriate valentine for Policeman Harry Welsh. When he goes to Fowler township, up in the "skimmed milk district," in summer, he astonishes the natives.

The affable, good-looking youngish, elderly man who is taking a very lively interest in the progress of the work at the Colonial opera house, will be known to a lot of Akron people, who do not know him now, before long. His name is Mr. John R. Pierce, the local manager of the house.

## SWEET MUSIC

## At Benefit College Concert.

An Enthusiastic Audience Heard  
The Program.

The organ benefit concert of the Buchtel music school course, given in the auditorium of the First M. E. church, Tuesday evening, was attended by a representative audience of Akron music lovers. The program was exceptionally good, and was well received by the audience. The soloists were: Mr. J. H. Rogers, organist; Mr. Sol. Marcossion, violinist; and Mr. Albert Hunt Hurd, baritone, with Miss Estelle Musson as accompanist.

Mr. Rogers' work at the organ was excellent, and he was heartily applauded. Mr. Sol. Marcossion, violinist, by his exquisite playing, won the hearts of the audience and he was obliged to respond to an encore. Mr. Marcossion is one of the best violinists who has appeared in this city. His playing is easy and graceful, and he held his audience enraptured by his remarkable execution.

Mr. Albert Hunt Hurd, baritone, sang several beautiful solos, and was generously applauded. Mr. Hurd has an excellent voice and a fine enunciation, which adds greatly to the charm of his singing. Miss Musson accompanied in an able manner. The proceeds of the concert are to apply on the payment for the new pipe organ in Buchtel college.

SOCIAL ITEMS  
FROM GHENT.

(Special Correspondence.)  
Ghent, Feb. 11.—Miss Ivy Young, teacher of room No. 1, gave an oyster supper to her scholars at her home at Farlow's Corners, Friday evening.

Miss Celeste Snyder was not able to teach Friday on account of sickness. The K. O. T. M. will hold a masquerade ball and give a supper Friday evening, Feb. 14.

Mr. H. Pardee and son, E. O. Pardee, were in Akron, on business, Tuesday. Mr. H. H. Fasnacht and family, have returned home from their visit with Mrs. R. J. Cummins, in Akron.

Mr. Clarence Davis, of Montrose, spent Sunday with his brother at this place.

Mr. Sherman Miles, the blacksmith, is on the sick list.

A large high load from here went to Mr. Ben Smith's, at Bath, Saturday evening.

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CUT RATE DRUG STORE

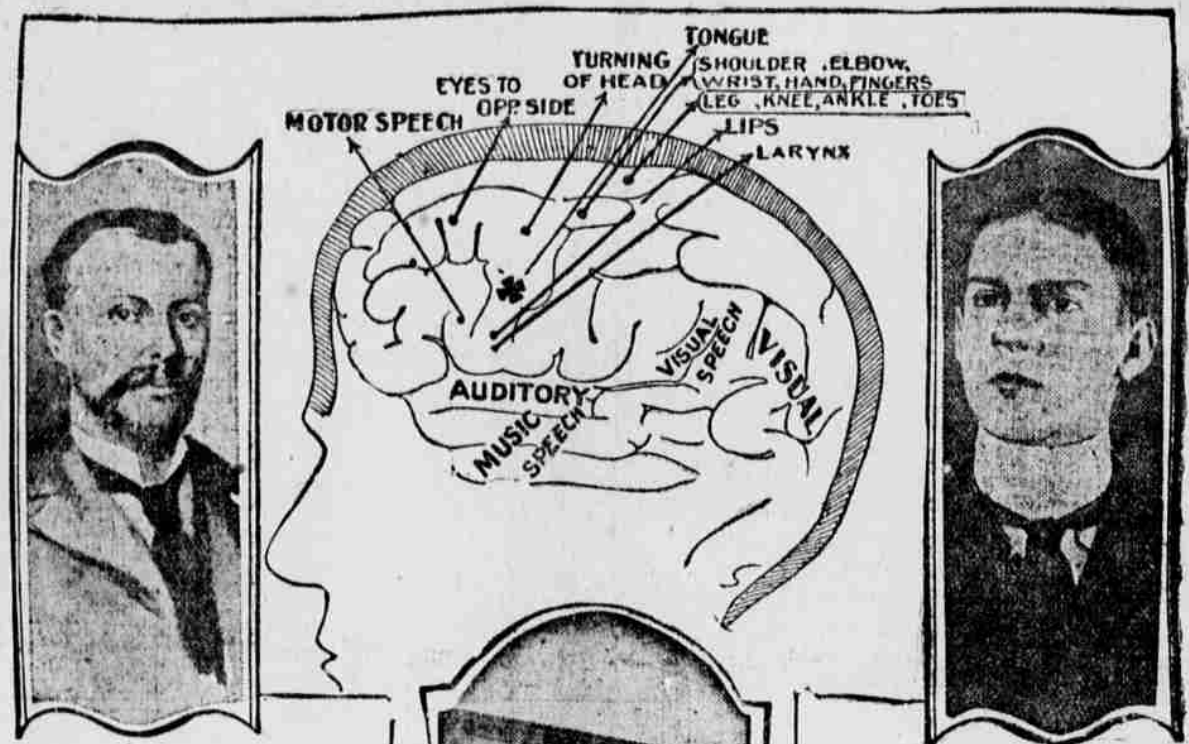
Prices are down as near to zero as prices ever go. We cut on all drugs, prescriptions, sundries and patent medicines.

2 quart Hot Water Bottle .....	75c	1 quart Combination Fountain Syringes .....	\$1.25
3 quart Hot Water Bottle .....	85c	Union Bulb Syringes .....	40c
4 quart Hot Water Bottle .....	\$1.00	Omega Bulb Syringes .....	75c
2 quart Combination Fountain Syringes .....	\$1.00	Bailey's Complexion Brush .....	40c
3 quart Combination Fountain Syringes .....	\$1.15	Rubber Face Mask .....	\$1.25

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Dr. Russell Is Still Willing to  
Die For Science's Sake.Surgeons Are Willing He Should  
But the Law Prevents.

Leading members of the staff of the Bushwick Central hospital, of Brooklyn, are extending welcoming arms to Dr. James Edwin Russell, physician, of No. 1032 Bedford ave., Brooklyn, who has made a public offer of his body for vivisection.

Dr. Russell and the Bushwick hospital surgeons make independent propositions with each other. The one makes a public offer of vivisection. The other makes a public offer to vivisect.

Both sides, it is said, fear the law. District Attorney Clarke, of Brooklyn, says he will indict every man who thrusts a knife into the flesh of Dr. Russell for manslaughter.

On the other hand, Dr. George Everson, physician, of No. 364 Greene ave., Brooklyn, the leader of those who are anxious, in a perfectly legitimate way, to get hold of the living body of Dr. Russell, says:

"If this man comes to us diseased and requests an operation, what can the law say?"

The enterprising staff of the Bushwick hospital expressed themselves as ready to strew Dr. Russell's path to the operating table with legal and scientific roses, so that he can lie down under anesthesia, as if to pleasant dreams.

This is their plan: The hospital needs money. Dr. Everson and his friends are anxious to call the attention of the giving people to it. They will accept an application from Dr. Russell, made in proper legal form, for admission into the hospital. The public will become interested in the surprising experiment. Philanthropists, they hope, will furnish the annuity to the martyr's family. Admission will be charged to the operations a good price, so that a large sum will be realized.

But, these physicians say, they cannot go out after Dr. Russell. That would be aiding and abetting an act, according to the District Attorney of Kings county, which might result in manslaughter. The initiative, therefore, must be Dr. Russell's. He made the offer in the first instance; he must do his part for the benefit of science. The Bushwick hospital doctors will do the rest.

Dr. Russell says that the public knows of his attitude. He stands ready

Dr. Russell, His House, Chart  
of Brain, Nerve Centres  
and a New Vivisection  
Applicant.

The picture on the left is a photograph of Dr. Russell. The house, shown in the center, is the doctor's home, at No. 1032 Bedford ave., Brooklyn. On the right is the portrait of Samuel Gaty, a young man who, like Dr. Russell, says he's willing to submit to vivisection. The illustration over the picture of the house is a chart of nerve centers by Professor William Osler, of Johns Hopkins University. The chart is taken from the recognized standard work on anatomy by the professor. The book has not been long from the press, and the drawing embodies the most recent discoveries of savants as to the location of the nerve centers of the brain. These discoveries, however, do not fix the locations with absolute certainty. To secure this certainty is one of the reasons why Dr. Russell says he is willing to submit to the knife.

to make the sacrifice. Let those interested make a proposition to him, he demands.

Medical men, however, who were astonished at the Brooklyn physician's proposition fear that the man who is willing to be cut up and whose organs are willing to cut him up cannot be brought together.

Many physicians were inclined to regard Dr. Russell's offer as the act of a man unbalanced. Others, who consider only the scientific aspect of the case, regretted that an opportunity was lost to enter the undiscovered

country of anatomy and physiology.

Vivisectionists particularly are enamored of the idea. The unknown country of the body is the brain. The problems of cerebral localization are still a Dark Continent to the surgeon and man of medicine. Surgeons have become practical masters of the secrets of bodily functions, save those of the brain. What the cells do in thought, what changes take place in the tissues under the emotions of love and hate, of joy and sorrow, how those folds of gray matter act when, occupied by sensations, they send messages to the heart, compelling it to higher pulsations—these are some of the questions men of science had hoped Dr. Russell's trephined cranium might reveal to the world.

They hoped, too, that the exact homes of sentiment, passions, purposes and volitions would be localized, just as the explorer follows back the rivers to their source.

Therefore a disappointment that might have appeared ghastly to the lay world filled the breasts of many a sure-handed knight of the scalpel yesterday when it looked as if the great immolation to science would not be brought off.

Those who have agreed to vivisect Dr. Russell for the benefit of science and incidentally for the benefit of the Bushwick Central hospital are Dr. George Everson, Dr. F. H. Clark and Dr. Adam Schauf, all reputable physicians of large practice in Brooklyn. Dr. Everson, acting as their spokesman, said yesterday:

"The hospital needs \$20,000 or \$30,000. If Dr. Russell will submit himself to vivisection I am sure the staff of the hospital would be glad to perform the experiments. But he must make formal application to us, and there must be sufficient reason for the operations, so that we should not be liable under the law. I hear that District Attorney Clarke, of this county, says he will indict us for manslaughter if we do this thing; but what can he do if a man comes to the hospital inoculated with the germs of disease which necessitates operations? If Dr. Russell is in earnest let him go to a bacteriologist. He can then come to us with several different diseases.

"We shall see to it that his family does not suffer. We believe the public spirited citizens of Brooklyn will come to our aid in the matter. But

(Continued on sixth page.)